

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WERRLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

A Way to Lose the Doubtful States.

The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut were wise in deciding the other day not to insert any mention of tariff reform, so styled, in their call for the State Convention. Connecticut, uncertain to the Democracy at the best, would be certain against it in a contest fought or fled from on the lines of the President's message, or even of the MILLS bill.

New York and New Jersey can also be taken out of the list of doubtful States by the simple experiment of committing the Democracy to the President's free trade platform.

The Connecticut Democratic politicians are afraid of free trade "tariff reform." They know its weakness and unpopularity But mere passing over and shirking the question will serve and save nobody. If tariff reform as suggested by Mr. CLEVE-LAND is deemed by the wisest Democratic heads in Connecticut too rank and rash for that State, no candidate originating or helping such measures could have reasonable hope of success there. And what is true of Connecticut in this regard is true of New York and New Jersey.

Nobody, for instance, would seriously contend that Mr. MILLS would have any chance of carrying those three States. Yet Mr. MILLS is only an older tariff tinkerer, not a better, than Mr. CLEVELAND.

Why President Cleveland Surrendered

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, in his speech on the Fisheries treaty in the House of Commons of Canada, has, without apparent design, made clear the reasons why Mr. CLEVELAND suddenly abandoned his position respecting the commercial rights of American fishermen in the ports of the Dominion. For more than a year the Administration

had been strenuously maintaining the right of our fishermen to the same commercial privileges in Canadian ports as are enjoyed by Canadian vessels in our ports. In his communications to the British Minister at Washington, his instructions to Mr. PHELPS at London, his communications to Lord SALISBURY through Mr. PHELPS, Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of State had stated the American position over and over again, with a firmness and clearness that left nothing to be desired. The Administration had both warned and threatened Great Britain that it should back up our fishermen with force, if necessary, in the exercise of their commercial rights. It was a year ago this month that the President of the American Fisheries Union wrote to Mr. CLEVELAND urging him to retaliate, using the power which Congress had just put in his hands by the Act of March 3, 1887. The President replied, advising patience, but distinctly recognizing the fact that the differences between Great Britain and the United States grew "out of the refusal to award to our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises the privileges to which they are entitled."

The surrender was not at that date contemplated by President CLEVELAND. But within a few days the whole situation was changed. Sir Charles Tupper tells the

About this time last year Mr. ERASTUS WI-MAN said or wrote to Sir CHARLES that he had had a long conversation with Secretary Bay-ARD on the subject of general reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and that the Secretary would be glad of an opportunity to discuss the question with Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD OF WITH SIT CHARLES TUPPER. Sir CHARLES immediately proceeded to Washington, and on May 21, 1887, he was introduced by Sir Lionel S. SACRVITLE WEST to the Secretary of State. The conversation which ensued was "very gratifying" to Sir Charles. Mr. BAYARD seemed "fully to appreciate what and he showed also his appreciation of the importance of maintaining the most friendly ommercial relations with Canada." Mr. BAYARD informed Sir Charles that he would repeat the substance of their conversation to President CLEVELAND, and would then communicate the result.

On May 31, 1887, after taking the directions of the President, Secretary BAYARD Wrote as follows to Sir Charles Tupper regarding the new programme of the Administration:

"I am confident we both seek to attain a just and curs it-and that is by a straightforward treatment on a ral and comprehensive plan of the entire commercial relations of the two countries. I say commercial, because I do not propose to include, however indirectly, or by any intendment, however partial or splique, the political relations of Canada and the United States, nor to affect the legislative independence of either country."

In referring to this declaration of the President's views, Sir CHARLES TUPPER now remarks with rather cutting sarcasm: "I am glad to know that Mr. BAYARD had too much respect for the people of Canada-and he has since learned, in the most conclusive manner, that his views were well founded-to come to any other conclusion than that no Canadian would ever consent to be legislated for by any other country in the world." But a year ago there was no sarcasm in Sir CHARLES'S tone, and no grin on his demure face, as he replied in polite but guarded terms to this further statement from Mr. BAYARD of the President's intentions:

"The gravity of the present condition of affairs be tween our two countries demands entire frankness. I feel we stand 'at the parting of the ways.' In one direction I can see a well-assured, steady, healthful relationship, devoid or petty jealousies, and filled with the fruits of a presential spirity and of the present of the of a prosperity arising out of a friendship comented by mutual interests and enduring because based upon justice; on the other, a career of embittered rivalry, state ing one long frontier with the bues of hostility, in which Victory incens a destruction of an adjacent prosperity without gain to the prevalent party—a mutual, physical, and moral deterioration which ought to be abborrent to patriots on both sides, and which I am sure no two men ill exert themselves more to prevent than the parties to this unofficial correspondence

The surrender dates from the moment when the purposes of Mr. CLEVELAND as expressed through his Secretary ceased to be diplomatic and became apocalyptic.

The small matter of the commercial rights of the fishermen of Marblehead and Gloucester and Portland and Boothbay ceased to trouble an Executive whose prophetic vision grasped the whole future of the continent. The direct result of the impression which Sir CHARLES TUPPER made at Washington was to enlist the President in the benevolent, but colossal enterprise of readjusting the entire commercial relations of the two countries on a basis so satisfactory to Canada, and to free trade sentiment in this country, as to free the long frontier from the hues of hostility, and to prevent mutual physical and moral deterioration on both sides all along the line.

The object of the President's pet scheme of a joint Commission was no longer merely to settle the fishery dispute. It was

reciprocity or commercial union with Canada. Mr. Wiman had given the wink to Sir CHARLES TUPPER, and Sir CHARLES TUP-PER's astute representations and magnetic presence had done the work so far as President CLEVELAND and Mr. BAYARD were concerned. The formal invitation which the American Secretary of State sent to the British Foreign Office proposed a Commission of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary authorized to "treat and discuss the mode of settling all questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, and all other questions affecting the relations between the United States and her Britannic Majesty's possessions in British North America."

With this loftier object in view, nothing more was sald about the specific commercial rights of the fishermen. The claim was not even advanced when the Commissioners met There was no contention over it. It dropped out of sight altogether. Mr. JOSEPH CHAM-BERLAIN reports that when the Commission met he found the United States-meaning President CLEVELAND and his Administration-"ready to recognize the right of Canada to withhold any of the special advantages conferred by proximity of her ports to the common fishery grounds," or, in other words, to surrender what was the main point

in the American case up to the time when Mr. CLEVELAND'S eyes were opened by Sir CHARLES TUPPER to the larger possibilities of a sentimental policy.
Sir Charles himself came down from Ottawa expecting to negotiate with the

President's representatives upon this basis I can only say," he remarked a few days ago in the Canadian House of Commons, "that when I came to meet them in conference I was greatly surprised. After the statement of the President of the United States in his message of 1885, asking for a Commission; after the letters which passed between Mr. BAYARD and myself, you will readly understand that I went there expeeting and looking forward to a settlement of this question on very much the same lines as those upon which it had been settled in 1854, and, to some extent, in 1871. I am right in saying that the instructions with which I was charged by this Government were to obtain, if it was possible, as near an approach to the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 as I could obtain-that is, the policy of carrying out free exchange in the natural products of the two countries."

But meanwhile President CLEVELAND had apparently discovered-or some unemotional statesman had told him-that the cherished vision of a reciprocal free trade treaty was not to be realized. The tariff was a matter which must be settled by Congress, not by the Executive. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, could not negotiate treaties with foreign Governments by which the duties levied by Congress are changed or abrogated. This cold fact was what interfered with the plan of Mr. CLEVELAND and Sir CHARLES TUPPER to overhaul the "entire commercial relations of the two countries." And in reaching at the shadow of reciprocity the actual bone of the fishermen's rights had been dropped into the depths. The surrender had been made, and in vain.

The explanation of the Administration's extraordinary course throughout these negotiations is probably quite as much psychological as political. Without any direct intention on the part of Mr. CLEVELAND to abandon our fishermen's interests, and without any controlling motive more definite than the general inclination to favor proposals looking in the direction of free trade, the Administration twice became the victim of the personal impression made upon it by the stronger natures of Minister WEST and Sir CHARLES TUPPER. In the latter ease the Administration was also the victim of the high-sounding and sentimental phrases into which it had been betrayed immediately after the first unfortunate interview with the Canadian diplomatist.

But the damage was done, all the same.

Mortality in London and New York. The death rate of New York is about 26 in the thousand annually, while that of London is only about 20 in the thousand. Dr. he owed to the great country in which he | TRACY of the Health Department has there- | whole length of Broadway. filled the high function of Secretary of State, fore made an analytical study of the mortality reports of the two cities, with a view to determining the precise causes of our greater

death rate. He finds that the excess of deaths here proportionately to the population is due chiefly to diphtheria, croup, diarrhocal diseases, consumption, and kidney diseases, whose greater prevalence in New York is attributable to climatic conditions and to overcrowding. The average number of persons to a dwelling is more than twice as great here, it being 16.37 in New York to 7.8 in London, and the consequence, of course, is that the sanitary protection of the population is far more difficult. It is therefore a very striking proof of the efficiency of our health regulations that of all the zymotic diseases, or those against which public hygiene is especially directed, diphtheria is the only one which is in great excess in New York.

But the main causes of our greater mortality are in large part beyond the reach of any such system. They are our tropical summer and our severe winter, with the sharp and rapid change of temperature at both seasons. Since the beginning of March, for instance, the temperature has ranged from near zero to a heat which would have been regarded as uncomfortably warm in London, and under such circumstances diseases of the air passages are of course rife. Then, when the heat of the summer comes, child life in the crowded dwellings is subjected to perils almost unknown in London. The severe and changeable winter climate puts adult life in danger, and the high temperatures and unfavorable barometric conditions of the summer enormously increase the mortality

among children. The greater prevalence of kidney disease. in New York suggests also that the drinking habits which foreigners bring hither with them cannot be retained under our climatic conditions with safety to health, these immigrants, says the Medical Record, showing n general "a liability to develop renal and liver troubles." Englishmen, Irishmen, and Germans, who are accustomed to drink freely of beer and spirits in their own countries, are taught by hard experience that in New York they must use much greater

moderation. The evils from which we suffer because of overcrowding can, of course, be only remedied by extending the populated area. Manhattan Island, throughout nearly its whole length, is now closely inhabited, and in some portions there are many more people to the square acre than in the most crowded districts of any other city in the world, so that, on the average, there are about sixteen persons to a dwelling in New York, as compared with only about seven in London, with a population three times as great.

The time has therefore come when it is vitally essential for as to find room for our rapidly increasing population, the addition to which since 1880, according to present estimates, has been something like 300,000. It negotiate a broad and lasting treaty of is plain that we cannot crowd many more and comparison with the Minns bills, to un-

on Manhattan Island, and that the greater part of the million people who will be added to the population of this vicinity during the next ten or fifteen years will be obliged to spread laterally and over Brooklyn to get breathing room. Already, since 1880, Brooklyn has gained about as many inhabitants as New York, though the means of communication with it are still insufficient, and by the opening of the next century Brooklyn will probably be called on to furnish accommodations for a population as large as New York now contains.

Therefore the problem of increasing the facilities of the Brooklyn bridge is of the very highest public importance, and yet it has been left unsolved by the trustees of that great structure.

Can Enough Money be Raised?

The question whether the charter of the Metropolitan Transit Company, obtained from the Legislature in the year 1872, has lapsed or ceased to exist, is now before the General Term of this department for determination, and it is presumed that the court will render its decision when it assembles on the first Monday in May.

This company is the moribund corpora tion which received its charter on the promise to build a three-tier railroad through private property on the west side, but which now seeks to build an elevated railroad along Broadway from Chambers street to Forty second street, under a certain little clause in its charter which gives it permission to build a cross-town branch at Forty-second street to the Grand Central Depot.

Of course, the people of this State, in their Legislature, never intended to grant to this company the right to build an elevated railroad on Broadway, and the provisions of its charter of 1872 are contrary to the railroad amendment which became part of our State Constitution in 1874, and also to the Rapid Transit act which was passed in 1875, and which expressly provides that there shall be no power to lay out a railroad on Broadway or the Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street. But the speculators do not care how illegal or unconstitutional their acts may be, provided they can rob the people of their great thoroughfare.

A motion was made in November last, beore Attorney-General DENNIS O'BRIEN and his then deputy, CHARLES F. TABOR, now Attorney-General, that an action should be brought by the Attorney-General in the Supreme Court to vacate the charter of the Metropolitan Transit Company. On Dec. 30, Attorney-General O'BRIEN rendered a decision granting the motion, and the matter was about to come on at Chambers, when the counsel for the Metropolitan Transit Company succeeded in inducing Mr. TABOR, the present Attorney-General, to delay the making of the motion until after the decision of the General Term in another action as to the validity of the company's charter. It was the understanding at that time that, pending the decision of the General Term, no effort should be made to introduce any bills in favor of the company in the Legislature; but it is now claimed by the lawyers for the company that there was no such understanding, and they have succeeded in introducing two bills in the Legisleture in favor of their scheme. One of these bills is known as the HAGOERTY act, and it was introduced by a member from Brooklyn with the apparent purpose of regulating proceedings of railroad companies in Brooklyn. Its provisions, however, are broad and sweeping, and apply to every city and village in this State, and the act provides that by following a certain procedure set forth in it the right to use and occupy for railroad purposes any street in any city in this State can be acquired. Of course, immediately upon the passage of this act the Metropolitan Transit Company will institute proceedings to acquire Broadway under these terms, no matter what becomes of their old charter

The other bill is a bill introduced by Mr. MORGAN to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Transit Company, and its purpose is to waive any forfeiture of the old charter which may already have been incurred by the company, and also to enable the company to abandon the construction of all its main lines and build its alleged branch along the

The Committee on Railroads of the Assembly on Tuesday last heard argument upon these bills, and, amazing as it may appear in the light of all these facts, the committee by a vote of five to four reported the bills favorably! It is claimed that, in order to pass these bills in the Assembly, it will be necessary for the Metropolitan Transit Company to raise the sum of \$200,000. Whether this rumor be true or not we cannot say, but it is hard to believe that any Legislature of this State, influenced solely by the good of the people, would seriously entertain the adoption of such iniquitous measures.

The Senate committee will hear argument on Wednesday next on the same questions for and against the Metropolitan Transit Company measures. It is to be hoped that the action of this committee will be in accordance with the public interests, and with the demands of the citizens of New York and of the property owners along the line of Broadway, who are united in opposition to this scheme.

The Louisiana Election.

The Courier-Journal, the Buffalo Courier, and several other gazettes ask us to explain our omission to comment upon the recent Louisiana election.

But can either or any of our esteemed contemporaries explain that election?

Four years ago the Democratic majority was 40,000. Since then it has been reduced to 18,000. But now it is variously estimated at from 65,000 to 100,000, and we observe that one correspondent sets it at the enormous figure of 120,000. That would make Texas look to her laurels as the banner bearer of

the Democratic party. Even the most ardent Clevelandite must be a little suspicious of such figures as these. Either of the journals we have mentioned may reach a conclusion as to their actual merits, but that is more than we can do without more accurate information than is at hand as yet.

The Blind Leading.

At a meeting of a number of Young Men's Democratic Clubs in this town last Saturday Mr. Josian Quincy of Quincy, Massachusetts, a young Mugwump, whose Democratic principles, if he has any, are still younger, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this conference heartily endorses the last annual measage of President CLEVELASE, approves the Millashill reported by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and commendate to the support of every Democrat in Congress." Young Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY has made

speeches in his native State about tariff enor mities, deformities, and reformities. That of course, does not imply that he knows much about the subject. His resolution shows that either he has not read Mr. CLEVELAND's last annual message or has not read the MILLS bills, or at least has not read the message in close enough connection

derstand how far the latter follow or deviate from the lines laid down in the former

The members of the Young Men's Demo eratic Clubs, too, who adopted Mr. QUINCY's resolution presumably in blind faith and gullelessness of heart, have they read the message and the MILLS bills? Do they really think, as the resolution they ignorantly or good-naturedly passed would indicate, that Mr. MILLS has echoed and re peated Mr. CLEVELAND? Do they suppose that the MILLS bills, however excellent in intention, carry out the suggestions of Mr CLEVELAND? If the young men of these Democratic clubs are in good sooth so much the victims of misinformation and secondhand knowledge, they had better tarry in Jericho until their beards are grown. Their mental chins seem very downy.

Our valued contemporary, the Milwauke Sentinel, thinks that Dakota is too large for a single State. It is 450 miles one way and 350 miles the other. But this is nothing to Texas, which is 825 miles one way by 740 the other; while New York is 412 miles long and 312 miles vide, and Georgia is 820 miles long and 254 miles wide. So far as dimensions are con cerned. Dakota will do very well as it is, and if Congress should insist on keeping the whole Territory together, the future inhabitants will be grateful therefor. Everybody is proud of elonging to a great State.

Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, who died in Paris a few days since, has left in this country a large circle of friends, especially among professional men and artists. An Englishman by birth, he resided for many years in this city, and his wife was the daughter of the late Mr. WILLING-TON of South Carolina, the founder of the Charleston Courier. Mr. Young first became extensively known here as the proprietor and ditor of the Albion, a weekly journal, political, literary, and artistic, designed principally for the benefit of English residents in this country. and devoted primarily to the discussion of topics connected with the news and affairs of Great Britain. This paper Mr. Young conducted with remarkable ability for more than fifteen years, and finally sold it and retired during the reconstruction period at the end of the civil war. The profits of such a weekly journal had been unfavorably affected by the extensive cable reports which had begun to be published in the daily papers, while the feeling growing out of the slavery question and the attitude of England toward the United States had rendered the publication less agreeable to its owner than formerly. Soon after leaving the Albion Mr. Young took up his residence in Paris, where he and his family have since remained. Those who had the good fortune to enjoy the

him with sincere appreciation. He was a thorough gentleman, a cultivated scholar, prooundly acquainted with modern politics and literature, a delightful companion, and a faithful and sympathetic friend. Among his published writings his volume of translations from BÉRANGER will long retain its value as the best rendering of that poet to be found in the English language. In one part of Russia's vast domain she is now trying the experiment of absolute free trade, while in another her tariffs are high enough to be wholly prohibitory. She does not

propose to have England use the Trans-Caspian Railroad to flood Central Asia with goods from Manchester and Sheffield, and has reared such obstacles in the shape of duties and freight charges that not a pound of foreign freight goes over the road. On the other hand. she has given to the Phoenix Steamer Company in England the right to introduce into Siberia free of duty for a certain number of years any merchandise whatever by way of the Kara Sea and the Siberian rivers. It is easy to regard this concession as a huge joke, but the Phoenix Company say they got a steamer safely through the ice last year, and that they expect to send their goods next summer up the

Thousands of Brooklynites will rejoice today in the opening of the Fulton avenue branch of the Kings County Elevated Railroad. The facilities of travel which will be given by the new line have been greatly needed during the past few years of Brooklyn's rapid growth.

Our London correspondent reports that English swindlers are treating yellow diamonds by some process by means of which they palm hem off as pure white gems. This fraud may be ingenious, but the process by which artificial rubies were evolved two years ago by fusing aluminate of lead with silica and a little ium added for coloring matter was some thing more: it was a triumph of modern chemistry. The Paris Syndicate of Diamonds and Precious Stones sat in solemn judgment upon the new product, decided that the stones must be sold as artificial and not as precious gems, and required Paris dealers to cancel the sales and return nearly \$200,000 received for artificial stones that had been sold as natural rubies. Mr. Kunz says the color of these stones s good, though not so brilliant as that of very ine rubles. Since he read his paper on these manufactured gems before our Academy of Sciences it is reported from Europe that by another chemical combination still, apparently perfect specimens of rubles have been arti ficially produced. Modern chemistry is working out the wonders the alchemists of old dreamed of achieving.

The surviving veterans of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, at last night's celebration of their departure for the field in 1861. were rich in reminiscences of the war, memories grave and gay, tender and true and heroic. How deep is the affection that yet blooms for Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and for Col, MICHAEL CORCORAN, and for "Private Miles O'Reilly" (CHARLES G. HALPIN), and for the many other brave and brilliant men whose names are forever associated with the Irish regiment and its achievements! Long live the members of the Sixty-ninth! And may its veterans who still stand by their tattered colors always feel, while bedewing the graves of fallen comrades, that the republic is grateful to them for their

The changes that are taking place in the ways and customs of the American people were strikingly illustrated by the account given in yesterday's Sun of the great base ball match that was played on Sunday. Such a thing as a Sunday match in base ball would have been unthinkable to the people who lived hereabout a half century ago, or a quarter of a century ago. It could not, in fact, have curred until recent times. In years not far back the preachers in a hundred pulpits would have thundered against its toleration by the authorities, and the religious community would have raised a protest that could not have been left unheeded. Our reporter, in mentioning the fact that 4.500 people were present at Sunday's game, said that neither the cold weather nor the price of tickets had any effect in stemming the rush to the grounds at Ridgewood, where the Brooklyn-Cleveland match was played.

We have reports of a tornado in the Illinois own of Duquein, and of a flood in the lowa town of Dubuque. We have also an official report of an earthquake in China, in which many lives were lost; but China is far away. On the whole, this old globe of ours is an interesting place of residence.

The Mills Bill in the Northwest.

From the St. Paul Daily Globe. WASHINGTON, April 18.—All of the Wisconsin engressmen except Hudd will vote against the Mills III. It is understood that Mr. Hudd is not entirely satisfied with the bill, but will seek its modification in particulars. The Milwaukee Labor Congressman, Henry mith, will vote with the Republicans against the sill.

More than an Earthquake. Harlem Citizen (looking at ruins of a halfding)-What was the cause of the caving in ! Badly constructed ! Builder-No; it was Roger Connor aliding for second THE DYNAMITE CRUISER.

The Most Novel Fighting Craft Constructed WASHINGTON, April 23 .- At last the dyna mite gun vessel is completed, and will go off the stocks this week in company with the gun-

boat Yorktown, which has been building in the same yard, that of Cramp & Sons, at Philadel phia. The definition of a modern war ship as floating gun carriage was never more appro-priate than when applied to this structure. The dynamite cruiser's function is simply that of rapidly conveying its novel battery to the point where it can best be used. Being wholly unarmored, it could be riddled even by a Hotchkiss cannon, to say nothing of heavy guns fired from a range far beyond its own. Yet its high

speed, light draught, and expected case of handling are helps to safety, while pneumatic dynamite guns could be put on a vessel having armor ten or twenty inches thick. If this were found desirable The new craft is perhaps properly to be classed among torpedo vessels, and her weapons as air torpedoes. Like torpedo vessels, she is long, narrow, and of very light draught, with power ful engines to insure high speed. If strong enough to stand the racking of these engine which are triple expansion with twin scraws developing 3,200 horse power, and designed t give a speed of twenty knots she will no doubt prove satisfactory. Her length is 239 feet, her beam 26%, her draught 9, and her displace

ment about 725 tons. It is therefore seen that

ment about 725 tons. It is therefore seen that the contract power of her engines is within two hundred of the actual average power of the Atlanta's, which has four times her displacement. Of course she could not perform the general service expected of the Atlanta, and is to carry no such crew as the Atlanta's, nor such a quantity of coal and stores.

Under the act of Congress the Secretary is authorized to procure the dynamite vessel for the navy, provided she has certain specified dimensions, horse power, and speed, and is armed with three pneumatic guns throwing projectles, each containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosives, at least one mile, each gun to be capable of being discharged once in two minutes. Thus, remarkable as would be a vessel of 20 knots speed in our navy, even with no other hattory than machine guns, the armament of the new craft is a still greater object of curlosity and value. The three guns are practically fixed torpedo tubes, 54 feet long, their extremities appearing above the deek where they are piaced, and, of course, at such an angle as the deepth of the vessel will allow. The air-compressing apparatus, which, as is well known, is used instead of gunpowder for expelling the projectles from the tubes, is undoubtedly sufficient to secure the contract range of one mile. A range somewhat exceeding this has already been repeatedly obtained with a less powerful condensing apparatus, throwing smaller projectiles, but still containing 100 pounds of the high explosives. The aim can be secured by the helmsman in the pilot house, who, instead of varying the position of the guns, must point the vessel itself in which they are fixed. The range can be varied with an accuracy even greater than that of power guns by altering the pressure in the air reservoir. Besides her dynamite battery, the cruiser will carry Hotch-kiss revolving cannon and Gatling guns.

It will be easy to improve upon this experimental cruiser if the pneumatic dynamite system is found to werk satisfactorily. The pro the contract power of her engines is within personal friendship of Mr. Young remember

mental cruiser if the pneumatic dynamite system is found to work satisfactorily. The protection now given to the pilot house and to the gunners could be increased, if desired, or an armored vessel constructed for the purpose, although this would, of course, be much more expensive than the present one, whose contract price was limited by the not of Congress to \$550,000, But, even as the present vessel stands, its value is apparent. Compared with ordinary torpedoes, the range of its projectiles, the accuracy of their discharge, and the enormous amount of dynamite contained in them are remarkable. Nobody expects, of course, that air guns, with their limited range and the slow flight of their projectiles, compared with powder guns, will ever supersede the latter. But they certainly enable vast masses of dynamite to be projected with safety; and although modern guns have ranges of six, eight, and ten miles or more, nearly lattles are practically not carried on at such distances. The very latest of great bombardments, that of Alexandria, was conducted at ranges which would have made the pneumatic dynamite gun of service against a part of the attacking fleet, had the defenders cossessed it. With its light draught the dynamite cruiser may also be able to place itself where it can secure a better protection than that of its own sides from any horizontal firing of hostile gune. The trial of this novel craft, both as to sneed and battery power, will be watched for with interest in other countries as well as in ours.

The Boom in Southern California.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in this day's issue of your valuable paper headed "In the Land of the Boom" I consider the most truthful newspaper account that I have ever read.

I spent part of the year 1887 in Southern California, more particularly in the city of Los Angeles, and since my return last fall I have seen several articles in some of the New York papers in reference to that beautiful country which were very far from telling the truth; but the article in this day's Sun has the proper ring to it, for it is simply the truth, and has evidently been written by one who knows

whereof he writes.

I have bought a few extra copies of this day's I know will be highly pleased to read the article, for they have never understood why the Eastern press has seen fit to misrepresent

their country. Trusting you will give your readers more information in regard to that favored land, which the writer, although born in this city, believes to be the best place in the United States for any industrious man to live in, I remain, yours CHAS, J. EVERS. thankfully.

313 East Thirty-third street, April 23.

Payments to Get On the Police Force. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "One of many who paid \$300" to get on the police force has asserted to you that every policeman" pays to get there." "and the Commissioners get their share every time." If the man who made these assertions is a policeman, as beclaims he is, he has already sworn to and signed a written statement that no money was used to get his appointment. Therefore, unless he sustoing his assertions by facts which will compel the Mayor to do his full duty in the case, what confidence is to be placed in anything he says of this nature? If there is any truth in what he asserts it is due to the city authorities, to the Police Department, and to the citizens of New York that the facts shall be made known by him at once. If the Police Commissioners, or any persons under them, are gullty of receiving money for appointments, or in any way for favors rendered, it should be proved and they dismissed-the quicker the better. If they are not guilty it is due to them, individually and collectively, that the above assertions should be declared false and groundless, and so declared in your columns. Each and all the Commissioners should expect and demand this course of you and your informant. ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

A Prompt Verdlet from New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your worthy edition of Saturday you advise everybody to study the remarkable speech of Mr Mills. I am a workingman, and have taken your advice I call it a dead failure, and for the good of this country

hope Mr. Mills's bill will never be passed. Hosones, April 23, Why Not Circulate It Publicly !

From the Philadelphia Times There is a prominent lady in Philadelphia who has written for private circulation a little social tract, in which she takes the view that very little mischief would happen in the world that does happen if men would stay home evenings with their wives. In-

temperance, crime, divorce, and even political corrup, tion she attributes to this cause.

Mme, di Cespola has been so fortunate as to acquire within the last few weet site red of the amount necessary to make up the sum (55.00) deemed require by Archbishop Corrigan to warrant the undertaking of the Italian Orphan Asylum and Industrial School. di Cesnola had raised by two matinees given by Mr Augustin Daly, with some private contributions nearly SKOKA but the Archbishop considered this sum insuffi-cient. When Mrs. Collis P. Huntington learned that \$2,000 more would be required before the charity could be undertaken she immediately sent her check for the re-quired amount. It is to be hoped that this adoitable charity will now saon be founded, and that the hun-dreds of poor little Italian orphans in this city be placed in a position to become valuable citizens. The Arch nop will apply to Rome for Sisters to undertake the histop with apply to home for Shiers to undertake the institution, and Sme. di Cesnola is only awaiting their arrival to commence the good work which she has labored so hard to set afoot. The Rev. Dr. McDennell of the cathedral, while in Rome, interested himself much in the matter at the request of his Grace.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY,

A young millionaire of this city, who inherited a cele brated grecery establishment, the revenues of which he vet enjoys, narrates an experience that he recently had in high life. The impending marriage of a member of the "upper few hundred," who had once been a schoolmate of his, and with whom he had kept up acquain ance, was aunounced. He did not get an invitation to the dude's wedding, but was favored with a note from him: "You will be surprised at not receiving an invitation to my wedding, but really I must be frank with you. I have a high regard for you personally, but you are a grocer, and I regret to tell you that the appear ance of a groceryman at my wedding would give offence to the society people who are to be present," &c., &c. This awful slight has not entirely destroyed the suc cessor of his father in the grocery line. He is rather pleased to tell that he has had a visit from a society swell who was so happy as to be favored with an invita ten to the wedding and who asked the privilege of be rowing enough money to buy an ouint worthy of the occasion. The grocer loaned him the cash, and the best man at the wedding will appear in a suit that has been paid for by the grocer to whom the groom conid no send an invitation.

Those New Yorkers who have never seen Judges it long black gowns can now take a look at the Bench of the State Court of Appeals, which will hold its sessions for a fortnight in this city. The lawyers who gazed upor the spectacle yesterday were evidently deeply impressed by it, and several of them said that the dignity of all our courts would be increased if all our Judges, down to those of the police courts, were black robes.

A despatch from Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, brings the news that a member of the colonial legislature named Stenhouse has resigned his seat because he has become a Mormon, and intends to join a Mormon colony. This is a curious case. Seme years ago Stenhouse's parents resided in this city, where they had come from Utah, after repudiating Mormoniam. His father, T. B. H. Stenhouse, had been a Mormon prophet, apostle, miracle worker, editor, mi sionary, and polygamist, high in the councils of Brigbam Young, and revered as a saint of the first water, so to speak. His wife Fanny, also turned Mormon when she married him. After giving a quarter of a century of hard service to Mormonism, both of them while liv ing in Utah began to doubt the truth of that religion, and after a time when they cast it off were assuited by Brigham Young's avenging angels, from whom they barely escaped with their lives. He came to this city, where he found employment on the daily press until his death some years ago. In 1873 Appleton & Co. published a large octavo volume of which he was the author, "The Rocky Mountain Sain a," in which he gave the marvellons experiences of his career as a Mor mon. About the same time his wife fanny wrote smaller volume, "Expose of Polygamy it. Utah." i which she told the harrowing story of her life there. It is one of their sons about whom we now hear from the capital of British Columbia that he has returned to the harbarous religion in which he was born, but which was repudiated with loathing by both his parents before their death.

At one time Andrew Carnegie entertained projects of labor reform which carried him very far. Three years ago he took part in a debate on Socialism at the Nine teenth Century Club in this city, and, turning to an advocate of that system, be exclaimed. "I am more of a Socialist than you are!" Mr. Carnegie says he still holds the same grounds, but is determined to win his battle against the strikers in his steel works at Braddock.

The big office buildings are creating a peculiar revolution down town. Old-fashioned office buildings without elevators are in such poor demand that offices are very thean, and with so few taken that the houses are being used as storerooms workshops, and the like. In the meantime the office buildings are taking in banks, insurtelegraph offices, men's stores, and in short, are become ing little cities in themselves. Though some demand rentals at the rate of \$25 a square foot of floor surface. professional men who are ambitious feel that they must go into them. They complain about the prices but the landlords, in turn, assert that the competition in attractions provided in big buildings, such as free light, best. profit to five or six per cent. But most of the owners of the big buildings are corporations in business, and they get their own quarters free of rental.

The number of grown women who sell newspapers on papers at the big bridge entrance and the immediate neighborhood. Some of them are assisted by little sons and daughters and one has a buxom girl of 17 or 18, whose raven hair and ruddy cheeks attract a great deof not always respectful attention. There is not much chivalry in the newsboys, who do not besitate to mob a man or haze a boy who intrudes on their posts; but the never interfere with these women, no matter how many out up their business

The whiskey men have long practiced a trick for lend-ing their goods an appearance of age by putting the barrels on frames that rock to and fro and keep the ilquid tossing about. Now, the wine makers are experimenting with electricity. It is said that if an electric current is sent through a barrel of wine the Hould loses its rawness gains in bouquet, and in every way takes on the qualities that used to come only with years of age. It is not yet decided whether or no electricity will keep wine from changing its condition afterward.

Arbitrary Dame Fashion, who made the dudes wear light scarfs all winter, now decrees that they must wear dark dotted scarfs. The men's summer suits are to be very big and loose, and as light as an incandescent lamp, if you please. The order of goods called "homespun" will be affected by those who can afford delicate colors. The tailers, who have been forced to reduce prices in order to hold on to a living are making most of their profits on the fancy vests that are giving men their first chance in many years to display taste in color. Silks and faney mixed goods as gay as birds; plumage, and mainly made in this country, are called English and French, and worked off at from \$6 to \$10

If Brooklyn's population is really 800,000, as her Mayor upposes, she therefore owes one-half of it to this city for about 400.000 Brook ynites went over there from this city to get cibow room at moderate cost. Brook-lyn's wonderful growth has turned the heads of the speculators, who this year seem to have prepared for a hurried to completion within a week or ten days, and between Broadway and Fulton street, beyond Nostrand venue, the signs "To Let" on both the new blocks and the old houses are as the leaves of Vallambrosa. The new elevated railroads will doubtless burl another army of New Yorkers into this region, but the new facilities cannot make themselves greatly felt this epring. If

Close Figuring in a Yncht Race From the Boston Glob

Of the many schemes which were tried aboard the Volunteer to add a triffe to her speed in the international races, one comes to public notice now and then. In a conversation the other day about the influence of "windage" on a yacht's speed, Gen. Paine dropped a hint which showed how fine things were Volunteer's mainsait to get rid of the resistance which they would cause. Then, to make the surface of the canvas as perfect as possible, the holes where the reef points had been were plugged with soap.

The Quickest Courtship on Record

From the Philadelphia Times A certain young lady went out last Wednesprotografie make some calls. On her way she met a friend, who suggested that she should go to the mati-nes with him. She accepted the invitation and he bought the tickets. At the end of the first act he proposed to her. She refused, thinking he was only joking. When the curtain went down for the second act he re-newed the proposal, and so carnestly that she asked time to consider it which was willingly given. No sooner was the third act finished than she softly murmured, "Yes." After the mailnor was over the engaged couple halled a passing street car and crossed to Cam-den, where they were married. The whole affair occu-pied three hours and fifty minutes.

Gentle Spring In the Northwest.

From the Minneapolis Tribune. LAKE CITY, April 17, -Seeding cannot be commenced in this county for at least ten days. The mail carrier between this point and Manappa reports roads almost impassable on account of snow and ice. Two feet of snow on the level prairie. From the St. Faul Daily Globe.

Consons, April 17 .- A strong wind this morning plied the ice on the lake shore to the height of thirty feet. A number of fishermen's shanties and smacks were dam aged. The sight is attracting many people. LARS CITY, Minn. April 17,-The wind last night moved the ice up the lake and plied it up on the barbor pier ten or fifteen feet, demolishing W. Sprague's barn and damaging to quite an extent the Diamend Jo warehouse and Il. Gillette & Son's foundry. The ice, by the heavy wind of to-day, has been driven down the lake, and if driven back by a heavy wind there is no telling to what extent lake City proparty may be damaged, as there is twenty inches of ice in the lake.

Overheard in Washington.

From the Herchant Praceler.

You must wake and call me early, call me early,
Frankle, dear. For reincuter that the present is the Presidential year: And a man who's out in politics and hopes to make it Must needs be up and doing ere the breaking of the day. There are other active statesmen working hard toward getting there.
But my chances are pretty fair. Frankie, my chances are pretty fair.

"So far, in the race of life, Frankie, I have made some But I plainly ace before me a perilous Hill to climb; And a casual giance toward Europe discloses to my view A rival, coy and coquettish, who well knows how to woo: But with wondrous luck and common same, a combina-

My chances are presty fair, Frankie, my chances are greaty fair.

GOWNED JUDGES SIT FOR US.

Isn't Often That We Have the Silk-Wearing Court of Appenia Here.

The Court of Appeals sat in this city yesterday for the second time in its history. It may sit anywhere in the State. The object and purpose of its visit to Now York is simply to facilitate the business of the court and to con sult the convenience of New York lawyers. It sat here in 1880. The present sitting will lest two weeks, and the sessions are from 10 A. M.

sat here in 1880. The present sitting will lest two weeks, and the sessions are from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., with the most particular accuracy at to the exact minute in both cases.

The court sat in the General Term room of the Supreme Court. Two hundred lawyers were present in the court room when the deer of the Judges room was thrown open on the minute and Court Crier R. D. Cooke announced "the Judges for and remained standing as Chief Judges in uger and the six nesociate Judges twisted solomnly in with the skirts of their long black silk gowns duttering about their heels and the flowing steves about their wrists. The chief Judge took his place at the chair in the middle of the dair, and as soon as the others were ranged on either side all bowed to the assemblage and sat down.

Then the lawyers and speciators resumed their seats, and the crier onened court at a nod from the chief Judge. On his right were Judges Andrews, Danferth, and Peckham, and on the left Judges Earl, Finch, and Gray. The gowns were worn open and only carelessly thrown over the shoulders, disclosing with one exception black clothing and plain black neckties. Judge Feckham furnished the exception, his coat being dark, but shaded of from black, and his its a rich maroon. The gowns are like full-skirted dusters, except for the flowing sleeves that are almost as big as the angelwing sleeves that are fashienable this spring on ladies' cloth wraps. There is no trimming upon them, but an effect like trimming is produced upon the back near the collar by the shirring that takes up some of the ample folds of silk.

The gathering that was present in court com-

of silk.

The gathering that was present in court comprised both big and little lawyers in plenty. The former had cases to argue there, and the latter, having none to argue there or eisewhere, thought that they could do no better than to listen to the contention of the heavy weights before so august a tribunal.

At 2 o'clock Chief Judge Ruger led the file of gowned Judges out of court again.

The Claim of Sherman's Lientenants Dis-From the Philadelphia Record.

Prom the Phitadelphia Record.

Washington, April 22.—The claim put forth by some of Sherman's more enthusiastic lieutenants that he already has \$12 delegates to the Republican Convention is based upon their expectations of support from the Southern delegations. They expect to get almost every Southern vote. It is needless to say that this expectation is laughed at. Despite the efforts of Canaday and other agents of Sherman, there is a division in almost every Southern and elegation. The anti-Sherman men are in a majority apparently in soveral of the States. Four out of the nine North Carolina districts are against Sherman, and the others are not strongly for him. Canaday will find it difficult to go to the Convention as a delegate from North Carolina. There is a strong Gresham movement in Tengesee, where Harrison has a brother and other influential relatives. In Virginia the Republicans are split in two, Mahone favoring Sherman and Riddeburger and John S. Wise opposing him. Sherman's utmost strength at this time, according to a carciul estimate made to-day by an expert politician, does not exceed 200 votes, and probably falls below those figures.

Mr. Thurman's Gift and Advice.

Luther Lailin Mills, ex-State's Attorney, will sail to-day from New York on the Servia for an extended tour in Ireland, Scotland, England, and France. This is his first trip abroad, Mr. Mills returned from Ohio a few days ago, where he has been for the last two months assisting in the election fraud cases. He was associated with Allen G. Thurman, After the case was ever, and the "Old Roman" was about to hid the eloquent attorney of Chicago adieu, he said to him:

"Mills, I have taken a liking to you, and I want to make you a present of a red bandana. Whenever I like a man real well and want to make him feel that I do. I give him one of those red bandanas. They are the only order that the Thurman family has. Take it and use it, A man has no business with a handkerchief that he can't use. From the Chicago Matt.

Shot While She Was Applying the Torch.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 20 .- Bailey Sex-KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—Balley Sexton, a farmer living near Rogersville, heard some one talking near his barn last night, and going in that direction heard talk of burning his property. He returned to the house, and picking up his Winehester rifle returned and fired into the crowd just as they were applying the torch, killing a woman named Woods, Several residences and baras have been fixed, presumably by incendiaries, in Hawkins and Hamilton counties during the past lew weeks, and it is believed the dead woman belonged to a regular band of house burners.

From the Boston Herald

Boyle O'Roilly was talking with a friend who ventured to suggest that boxing was a brutal ago.t. "Brutal, did you say " exclained the puer, and then, with that winkle in his eye when is aiway the sign of something bright and characteristic to come, he added: "Why, bless your soul man next to making love, boxing is the tenderest thing in the world."

Pertious Fishing. From the Kansas (Sty Journal. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 20.—Norman Butler, a married man, aged 40, was killing fish in a creek in Bouglas county, when a sitch of glant powder exploided prematurely and tore off his right hand and three loss from one feet.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Dr. Middleton, who last winter was attacked by hi gypsy guide in Cordova, and killed him, has be quitted by the Spanish court.

The Church Association have protested to the Bishop of London against the erection of the new reredos for St. Paul's Cathedral. A crucifix and image of the Madonna are denounced as "lying images," and their worship as "distinctly Romish." The memorialists wish the matter to be left to the Archbishop of Canterbury for adju dication. Among them are the Marquis of Exeter and

In a few days a retreat for indigent Freach and Italian musicians, to establish which Rossini left fivmillion francs, will be opened in Paris. It will have uc-commodations for 100 inmates. It was in France that Rossini received his fortune from the royalties paid

there for performing his operas. Princess Withelmine, the helices to the Dutch throne is being educated in a very democratic way. Her teachers are ferbidden, during school hours, to address her as "Your Royal Highness," or even "Princess," and she is sometimes allowed to play with "street children." Sh

is 8 years old.

Mr. Rider Haggard, in a moment of irritation, thus ex plained "She:" "Well, there are many explanations but perhaps the best is that women are vain. Ayeshi was vain. She liked to dazzle men with her charms and finally her vanity was the cause of her death Some very precise critics say that the purity of Henry Irving's accent has been contaminated by his recen

tour in the United States. Algiers is about to begin the exportation of clarets.

Nine thousand pictures have been sent to the Royal Academy for exhibition, including 1,000 landscapes. The Lendon medical students have arranged to as semble at Charling Cross to receive Sir Morell Mackenzis when he returns to London. The report that the eldest son of Lord North had start-

ed a butcher's shop was incorrect. The Hon. W. F. North manages a farm upon which heralses cattle. The Crown Prince of Germany has four sons, and another child is expected shortly. The Arcubishop of Paris, Monseigneur Richard, will be made a Cardinal.

Experiments are being made on Frussian railroads with axie boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of trass.

A shipping rope has been patented which sets in motion

a small musical bea in one of the handles.

A French savant, M. de Bec, says that the nose is lesing its function among civilized people. When the sense

ing its function among civilized people. When the sense of smell vanishes the insee will have to go, too.

A violin made of clay is now so exhibition in Berita. It is said to have a strong and full tone.

A new figure in the cotilion has been introduced in Paris. It is called "Le Retour du Generale." Gentlemen put on blue spectacles, turn up their cost collars, and simulate heroes returning from battle by walking lame. They then pass before the ladies, and each lady chooses a "generale," whereupon the lameness disappears and the dancing continues.

pears and the dancing continue Two thousand foreign Jews in Odessa have received notice to quit within one week. The Mery-Samarcand Rallway will be opened on

The obituary of the greatest ship yet built appears in this adverti Tenders are invited for taking out advertisement: "Tenders are invited for taking out paddle engines, shaftings, paddle wheels, paddle the paddle engines, shaftings, paddle wheels, paddle boxes, and spensons of the steamship Great Eastern boxes, and spensons of the steamship Great Eastern boxes, and spensons of the steamship Great Eastern boxes. now lying at the Tall of the Bank, near Greenock. Goo

The great thing in Scribner's Magazine for May is an essay on Alexander Pepe by Austin Dobeou-a piece of fine discriminating, fresh, and judicious lit-erary criticism. It is followed by a poetical dialogue to the memory of Mr. Pope by the same accomplished au-thor. The other articles of the number contain much that is worthy of high commendation, especially Mr. Munroe's disquisition on modern explosives, Mr. Leng fellow's on the decoration of vases, Mr. Baldwin's on the centre of the republic and the anonymous account of salmon fishing on the Restiguache Mr. Stimson's nevel of "First Harveste" is continued, and Mr. Sievenson's final computer on gentlemen. It is a delighted magnetic.